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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/938,734	08/27/2001	Hiroyuki Yokoyama	011006	2750
23850 75	90 07/07/2004		EXAM	INER
ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP 1725 K STREET, NW SUITE 1000			PAYNE, DAVID C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20006		2633	3
			DATE MAILED: 07/07/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•	<u> </u>				
		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/938,734	YOKOYAMA ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		David C. Payne	2633		
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap for Reply	opears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address		
THE - Extending - If th - If No - Fail Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. he period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ture to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stature to reply will, by stature to reply will the set or extended period for reply will, by stature to reply exicated by the Office later than three months after the mail and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thirt d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tte, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27.	August 2001.			
·	•	is action is non-final.			
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposi	tion of Claims				
4)🛛	Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application	n.			
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr	awn from consideration.			
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.				
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.				
·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.			
Applica	tion Papers				
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examir	ner.			
10)🖂	The drawing(s) filed on 27 August 2001 is/are	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ ob	jected to by the Examiner.		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to th	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre				
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the I	Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
-	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	nts have been received. nts have been received in A	pplication No		
	application from the International Bure	•			
*	See the attached detailed Office action for a lis		received.		
Attachme	nt(s)				
	ice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)		
	ice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0		s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)		
-	per No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:			

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

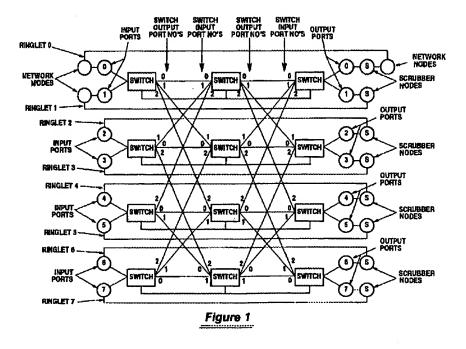
Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1, 5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bennett et al. US 5,799,015 (Bennett).

Re claims 1, 5 and 17, Bennett disclosed,



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A routing control method in an optical packet switching network including a plurality of optical packet switches, each optical packet switch having a plurality of output ports used for sending packets to other optical packet switches, respectively, said method comprising the steps of: in a one optical packet switch (see Bennett Figure 1, switch in Row 1 Column 3) monitoring congestion conditions at its output ports (see Bennett e.g., col./line: 21/12-25); in said one optical packet switch, transferring packets to be stored in a one output port (port 1 of switch in Row 1 Column 3) that is judged in said monitoring step as in congestion, to other output port that is judged in said monitoring step as not in congestion (port 0 of switch in Row 1 Column 3); from said one optical packet switch, sending the packets as reflection packets via said other output port to an other optical packet switch (switch in Row 1 Column 1) corresponding to said other output port; and from said other optical packet switch, returning said reflection packets to said one optical packet switch (see Bennett e.g., col./line: 21/12-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 2-4 and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bennett et al. US 5,799,015 (Bennett).
 - Re claims 9 and 10 Bennett disclosed,

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A routing control method in an optical packet switching network including at least first, second and third optical packet switches, said method comprising the steps of: in said first optical packet switch (see Bennett Figure 1, switch in Row 1 Column 3), when a first output port (port 1 of switch in Row 1 Column 3) used for sending optical packets to said second optical packet switch (switch in Row 1 Column 1) is in congestion and a second output port (port 0 of switch in Row 1 Column 3) used for sending optical packets to said third optical packet switch (switch in Row 1 Column 2) is not in congestion, sending optical packets to be sent to said second optical packet switch to said third optical packet switch via said second output port (port 0 of switch in Row 1 Column 3) as reflection packets;

Bennett does not disclose,

in said third optical packet switch, returning the reflection packets received from said first optical packet switch to said first optical packet switch; and in said first optical packet switch, when said first output port is not in congestion, sending the reflection packets to said second optical packet switch via said first output port. That is Bennett, does not disclose returning packets to the same port of the first packet switch. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that re-circulation to the same port would reduce transit time in the network and thereby reduce the chance of out of sequence packets.

Re claims 2 and 11, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said transferring step comprises selecting said other output port from output ports judged in said monitoring step as not in congestion so as to provide a reflection route with

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the shortest transmission delay time. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that re-circulation to the same port would reduce transit time in the network and thereby reduce the chance of out of sequence packets.

Re claims 3 and 12, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said transferring step comprises selecting said other output port in random from output ports judged in said monitoring step as not in congestion so as to provide reflection routes with transmission delay times within a predetermined range. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to select ports at random so that a random Poisson distribution of packets would result.

Re claims 4 and 13, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said transferring step comprises sequentially selecting said other output port from output ports judged in said monitoring step as not in congestion so as to provide reflection routes with transmission delay times within a predetermined range. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to select ports sequentially as this is the most ordered way to traverse a list of ports in a database.

Re claims 6 and 14, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said method wherein said sending step and returning step are repeatedly performed.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to iteratively perform the reflection routing sequence as 1) the ports may remain in

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congestion for a period of time and 2) subsequent packets may experience congestion or misroutes and need to be rerouted according to the algorithm.

Re claims 7 and 15, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said method further comprises a step of sending the reflection packets returned from said other optical packet switch earlier than packets stored in said one output port. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to return reflection packets back earlier than packets stored in the other output port since the other output port is typically experiencing congestion in the scenario of using the reflection packets. Thus naturally the reflection packet has little hold time in the reflection switch and is returned quickly for a re-insertion attempt at the congested port.

Re claims 8 and 16, Bennett does not disclose,

wherein said method further comprises a step of counting the number of reflection and a step of abandoning packets when a counted number reaches a predetermined number. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to apply an upper bound to the number of attempts of holding (re-circulating) packets since a continuously congested port may signal a failure; furthermore, continuous re-circulation of a packet has the effect of creating congestion on the re-circulation ring.

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Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Monacos US 5,617,413 disclosed deflection routing which is similar to the

applicant's reflection routing.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to David C. Payne whose telephone number is (703) 306-0004. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7a-4p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (703) 305-4729. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JASON CHAN

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Dcp